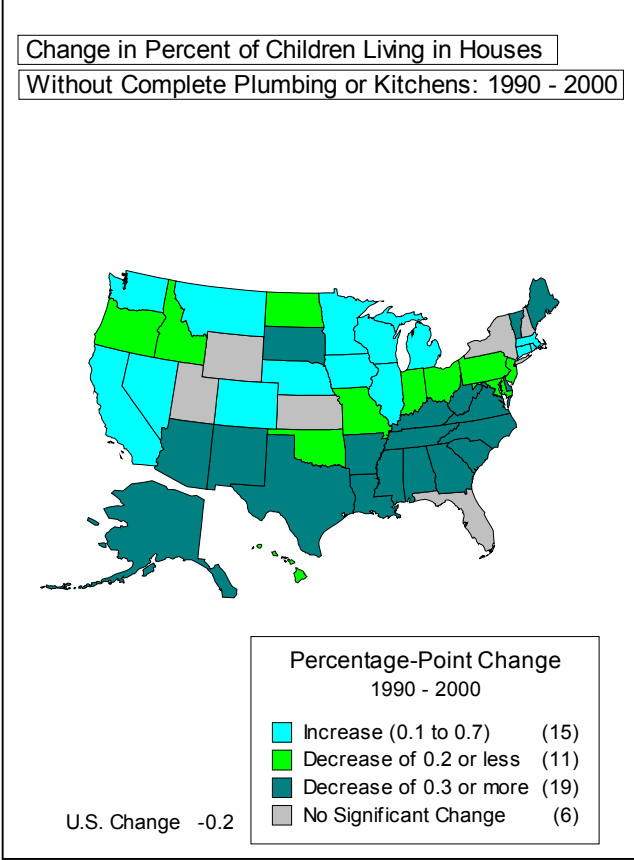
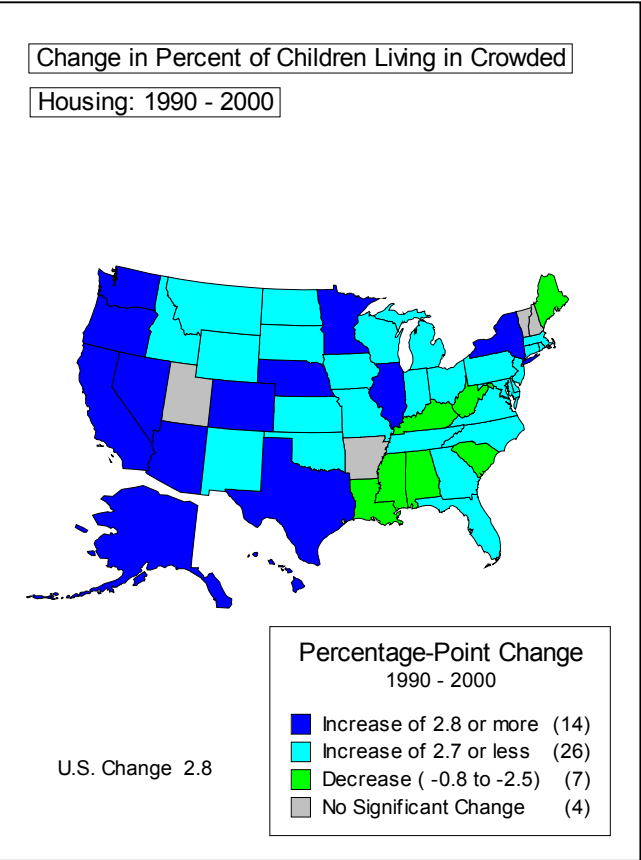
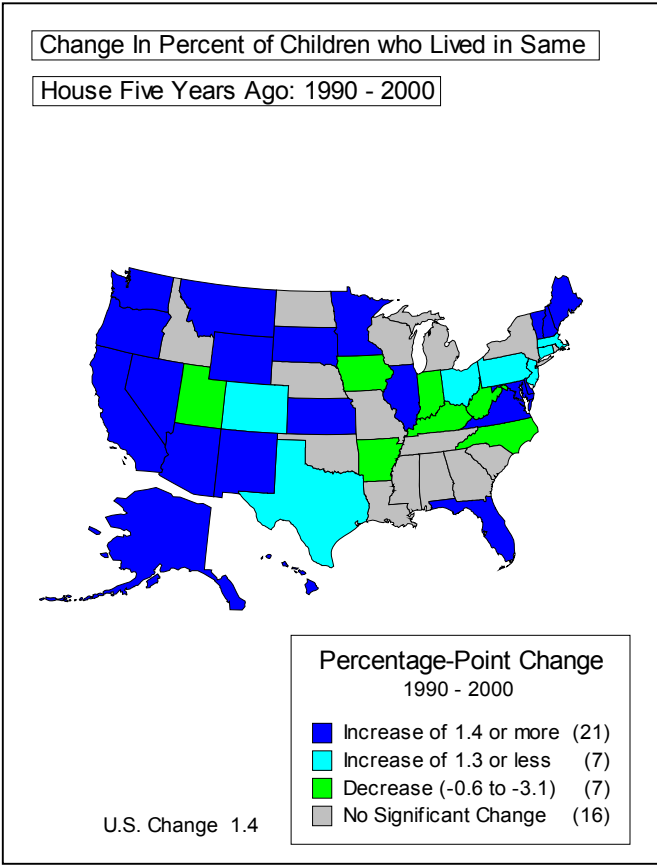
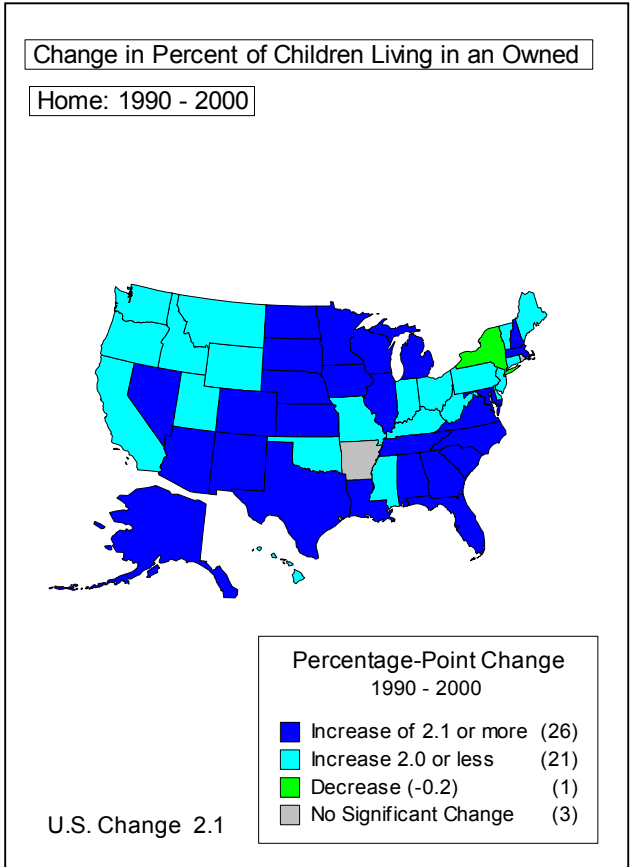


Children's Housing Characteristics 2: Household Characteristics and Stability: 1990 - 2000



Children's Housing Characteristics 2: Household Characteristics and Stability: 1990 - 2000

- Nationally, a greater percentage of children lived in owned homes in 2000 than in 1990. This increase occurred in all regions and most states, with the only decline occurring in New York.
- In 2000, slightly over half of children ages 5 to 17 years had not moved during the previous five years. This represented an increase in the measure from a decade earlier. The percentage of children who moved increased by 4.2 points in the West, which had the most mobile population in 2000.
- Vermont's 7.3 percent increase in children living in the same house as they did five years ago raised its percentage of nonmover children to 62 percent.
- Crowded housing is defined as an average of more than one person per room living in a household. After increasing by 2.8 percentage points during the decade, 19 percent of children lived in crowded housing in 2000. The gain in the West of 5.3 points was the largest among the regions.
- There was wide variation among the states in children living in crowded housing: California, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon had some of the largest increases while Mississippi and South Carolina were among the few states that had decreases.
- The vast majority of children live in homes with adequate plumbing and kitchens. The national total of those who do not was 0.9 percent in 2000, which represents a relative decrease of 25 percent since 1990.
- Due to the overall low occurrence of inadequate plumbing and kitchens, most changes over the decade were small. Relative improvement though was sizable in the South and in Alaska.